1-4 OFF

Men's Clothing, every Spring Suit marked down. All \$18, \$20 and \$24 Suits, \$14.90 \$15 and \$18 Suits \$11.90

\$12 Suits...... \$8.90 Among the \$11.90 Suits are two lots of Prince Alberts.

1-4 off on all Stiff and Straw

ORIGINAL EAGLE WHEN 5 & 7 West Washington St.

Slightly warmer; fair weather. A CUT THAT COUNTS

HANDSOME, STYLISH BLACK

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All broken lines Summer Neckwear, Domet and Outing Shirts, Underwear, etc., etc., marked at prices to close the

FALL LINES NOW READY FOR INSPECTION. Stock complete in all Departments. Lowest prices always a certainty.

If you WILL smoke, smoke only the best.

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Connoisseurs pronounce these goods AA1. These goods to be had of all dealers.

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21, 23, 25 East Maryland St.

Chicago & St. Louis BIG 4.

\$5.40 FOR THE ROUND TRIP \$5.40 Tickets are good going August 1 to 3, good to re-turn until August 18, with privilege of further ex-tension to September 30. A giorious opportunity for a summer trip over a delightful route at nominal rates. Call at "Big 4" of-

Passengers can leave here at 6 a. m., Sunday, Aug. 2, reach Sandusky 2:32 p. m., without change of cars, and leave there on the elegant steamer Frank E. Kirby, the fastest and finest steamer on the lakes, reaching Detroit at 9:15 p. m., local time, or 8:45 standard; or they can leave here at 6:45 p. m., Sunday, Aug. 2, in one of the elegant Chicago vestibule reclining chars to Sandusky, reaching there 7:45 Monday morning, connecting there with the elegant steamers City of Sandusky and A. Wehrle, jr., reaching Detroit at 2:30 p. m., local, or 2 p. m., standard time

No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illiaois

to the Spanish Reciprocity Matter.

from the State of Massachusetta. General Foster brought with him a large number of papers relating to the reciprocity agreement with Spain, and the President upon his return to the cottage spent the balance of the afternoon in looking over

And something you need now.

STRAW HATS

LIGHT-WEIGHT GOODS

In all Departments of the

See Jersey Suits.

DA COSTA,

Head the list of FIVE-CENT CIGARS in this market.

State Agents.

MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE.

Sensation in the Columbus Court-Room When

the Elliott Verdict Was Brought In.

COLUMBUS, O., July 28 .- Wm. J. Elliott,

the former proprietor and editor of the

Sunday Capital, who, with his brother, P.

J. Elliott, killed Albert C. Osborn, a re-

porter of the Sunday World, and W. L.

Hughes, a bystander, besides wounding a

number of people during a shooting affray

on High street, in this city, on the after-

noon of last Feb. 23, was convicted this

morning of murder in the second degree.

The trial has been in progress since May

11. The crime was the direct result of per-

sonal journalism. A few minutes after 10

o'clock the jury, which had been out four

days, seemed to be making preparations to

comedown. Twenty minutes later the court-

crier unlocked the jury-room and the jurors

marched out, two by two. As soon as the

that had gathered in the hall made a break

for the Criminal Court room door. Before

the verdict was announced Judge Pugh

demonstration. He said that there must be

no sign or noise whatever. But when the

verdict was ready they forgot the admoni-

tion of the court so far as making noise

was concerned, for there was a perfect roar

of conversation, and the court crier rapped for order. When the clerk began to read

the verdict there was a highly sensational scene. When Mr. Mitchell read the in-

dictment for murder in the first degree

Mrs. P. J. Elliott thought it meant "guilty

of murder in the first degree," and partially

raised up and made a suppressed scream.

She then fell back in her chair. As the

clerk reached the words, "Guilty of mur-der in the second degree," Miss Maroney

arose and gave vent to a wailing cry and

then fell back in a fainting fit. Mrs. W. J.

Elliott was very pale, but made no demon-stration. Attorney Ernhart caught Miss Maroney as she fell back, and then started

for some water in the back room. W. J.

Elliott had his youngest boy in his lap, and when the verdict was being read he cov-

ered the child's eyes and mouth so he could

not see or make an outcry. When Miss Maroney fainted the defendant turned to

her and gave instructions about what to

do with her. Neither Mrs. W. J. Elliott

nor the children made any demonstration

at all. Miss Maroney was taken into the

judge's private room, where she soon re-vived and left with the remainder of El-

As the verdict of the jury was read Elliott became so enraged that he pulled the

G. A. R. button from the lapel of his coat

and threw it spitefully in the direction of

the jury. The emblem went bounding from place to place and finally rested on

the raised deak under juror Aubert's chair. Elliett's wife and children were escorted

to the jail, where a tearful scene was en-

acted. On the streets leading to the court

house an eager crowd was hastening to the

scene, while not a few were coming away

from the building shouting by mistake to every one they met: "First degree; it is first degree." At the doors was a surging, panting mass of humanity, and those who

were late were debarred from even a glimpse

of the interior of the room. Many of them

were women, whose interest never flagged

and who suffered the crush in their auxiety

to see and hear. The comments of the

crowd were various, the general sense be-

ing one of relief that the long agony was

over, only a few expressing dissatisfaction

when the real tenor of the verdict became

known. The jurors have vowed that they

will never disclose how they stood on any

of the bullots, and thus it will probably

never be positively known who the dissent-

ers were. By the laws of Ohio murder in

the second degree is punishable by life im-

prisonment, the court having no alterna-

tive in the matter. Notice of motion for a

new trial was made, and so sentence was

liott's relatives.

TO THE TRADE.

If you want the largest stock of BOOTS and SHOES in the State to select from, place your order with

McKEE & CO., 93 and 95 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT At DETROIT, Mich.

Returning, passengers by this route can leave De troit 8:30 a. m., daily, reach Sandusky I p. m., leave 1:30 p. m., reaching Indianapolis 10:30 p. m., and are permitted to stop off at Put-in-Bay, Kelley's Island or Sandusky, on return trip.

For further information call at Big Fonr Offices:

DETROIT, MICH., \$5.40--Round Trip--\$5.40

Tickets will be sold August 1, 2 and 3, good going on any regular train of these days, also on the special 6. A. R. train, which will leave Indianapolis at 7:30 a.m., Sunday, August 2, reaching Detroit for supper same day affording a pleasant daylight ride, and arriving in Detroit before the crowd. Further information at City Ticket-office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent

AT THE CAPE MAY COTTAGE. The President Goes Over the Papers Relative

CAPE MAY POINT, N. J., July 28 .- Ex-United States Senator Warner Miller, who came here yesterday with Secretary Tracy to see the President, left by an early train this morning for New York. John W. Foster, ex-minister to Russia, Spain and Mexico, arrived here this morning with Thomas W. Kriedler, chief of the diplomatic bureau of the State Department. Mr. Foster was here some ten days ago to confer with the President regarding the reciprocity treaty that he is negotiaing with Spain. Mr. Foster's present visit to the President is for the same purpose. The President and Secretary Tracy this afternoon received the Odd-fellows of Delaware and a large number of residents here and at Cape May, who took the opportunity to pay their respects to him. The President has appointed Charles E. Adams to be alternate commissioner to the world's fair

not passed. The court fixed next Saturday as the time for hearing arguments on the motion for a new trial BILIOUSNESS, constipation, torpid liveriles, cured by Dr. Miles's Nerve and Liver balance of the afternoon in looking over Pills; 50 doses 25c. Samples free at drug-and discussing them with Mr. Foster and gists, by mail 25c. Mills Mrp. Co., Elk-Mr. Kriedler. | bart, Ind.

Balmaceda's Minions Continue to Invade Private Homes, Seizing on the Suspected Inmates and Shooting Them Without Trial.

Young Women Are Arrested for Reading Opposition Papers on the Street.

Newly-Elected President Will Soon Succeed the Tyrant-Methodist Chinese Missionaries Are Forced to Carry Revolvers.

BIG BATTLE IMMINENT.

The Balmaceda and Insurgent Forces, Naval and Land, Massing at Coquimbo. Coquimbo, Chili, July 28,-Once more the prospect within a short time of a battle between Balmaceda and the insurgents causes great excitement in this town. The junta's troops are massing at Huasco, and it is expected that they will soon be on the march toward this place. The Congressional fleet will operate here in the combined attack that is to be made upon the government stronghold. The Amazones, Aconcagua, Cochrane and Esmeralda were seen hovering on the outside of Coquimbo bay a few days since, and an attack on the town was hourly expected. For some reason or other they did not storm Coquimbo, probably because the land forces of the insurgents were not then ready to co-operate. At any rate they withdrew as suddenly as they appeared. Now they have again been seen not far from Coquimbo.

It is the general belief that the combined attack will take place within three days from this date. The government forces here are now stronger than ever. They have been reinforced by men brought from Valparaiso on Balmaceda's transports. The Balmaceda army at Coquimbo now numbers about 10,000 men. It is said that the insurgent troops are about as numerous The result of the engagement between the two armies, therefore, will depend on the respective fighting qualities of the Balma-cedists and insurgents. One thing is much in favor of the government troops. They are led by experienced and brave officers, and it is not likely that the usurgent fleet will have it all their own we in making the attack. The best ships it the government service are now on their way north to engage their attention, so as to let the land forces have it out between them-

Balmaceda Likely to Win. Los Angeles, Cal., July 28.-An officer of the Charleston gives it as his opinion that if Balmaceda succeeds in getting his three ships from France the war will be practically ended. Their appearance on the Chilian coast is regarded with horror by the insurgent party. The offialso states that Balmaceda holds the southern part of Chili, which is the food-producing part of the country; that the Congressional party had the northern part where the nitrate mines lay, which are unvielding and profit-less at present. Balmaceda has money; is feeding his troops and paying them, and can prolong the war. The Congressionalists have no money and little food and are having a very hard time. Contrary to reports, the officers states that there has been practically no naval fighting. The sinking of the Blanca was the only thing done during the whole war worth mentioning. The dispatches sent over the wires by both parties are totally unreliable. They are doctored and colored by both sides—whichever side has control of the wires-so it is impossible to get any truth from the country. The officer also stated that there is no monay in Iquique. Every firm issues its own cur-The currency of the coun-paper, and it has de-i to 25 cents on the dollar, from a gold dollar standard. Pillbex lids are a medium of circulation at

Iquique. A round lid is good for 25 cents;

an oval lid goes for 50 cents. The mercan-tile firm issuing these stamps its name

upon them and is supposed to redeem them in gold coin some time in the future, mean-while to honor them with their face value in goods. Arms Shipped in Baled Hay. SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 .- Notwithstand ing the fate of the officers of the Robert and people saw the jury appear the big crowd | Minnie and the great care exercised by the customs officers, it has been learned that large quantities of arms and ammunition have been shipped to the Chilian insurgents concealed in bales of hay. It has city, and shipped on the Hounslow, which sailed July 8, for Iquique. It is believed that much of the baled hay shipped on the Montserrat, Remus, Willamette and West Indian also concealed rifles and ammunition. The leading dealers in fire-arms and cartridges say that sales in their lines have been large and numerous during the last few months, but they sold for cash, and it was not their business to inquire as to the uses to which the goods were to be put. The shippers of the hay cargoes on the several vessels claim toat the hay was all purchased of leading deaters, who delivered it in cargo lots on the wharves where the vessels were loading. It is estimated that at least eight hundred stands of arms and

three million pounds of fixed ammunition have been shipped on the several vessels. Chilian Cruiser to Sail. Lisbon. July 29.-The Chilian cruiser Errazuriz will sail to-morrow for the Caparies. The captain will not engage a crew

to go beyond Buenos Ayres. BALMACEDA'S BLOODY WORK.

Soldiers Suspected of Mutiny Shot in Batches of Twenty-Five-Prisons Crowded. NEW YORK, July 28 .- Chilian, Peruvian and Argentine newspapers received in this city give interesting details of the struggle of the Chilian factions. The confidential agent of the insurgents at Panama has made public the announcement received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Congressional party that the ship Maipo at Iquique has foundered, having on board complete equipments of infantry, cavalry and artillery for 25,000 men. In an account of alleged cruelties on the part of Balmaceds, El Tacora, of Tacna, asserts that of-ficers and soldiers daily desert the government forces. Whenever any of them are captured the authorities flog them, administering from one hundred to two hundred strokes, and then send them to the hospitals which forward them to the cemeteries. The Eldorado, published at La Piaz, Bolivia, says: "A smuggled mail brought yesterday (June 17) from the capital, Santi-

ago, has the following: "On the 16th inst., twenty-five individuals, soldiers and officers, were shot at Santiago, being suspected of plotting a mutiny in the corps to which they belonged. The execution took place in the barracks at early dawn, so that the populace might know nothing of the occurrence. The insurgent crew of the torpedo Walda which ran away from paraiso, and was recaptured near the sights of Papudo when her coal gave out. have also been shot. The total number was seven or eight. The greatest terror reigns in Santiago, Valparaise and in the southern towns. The spice and minions of the tyrant not only violate homes, but also the

CHILIAN FORCES GATHERING

they rob and pillage under pretext of looking for revolutionists. The fields are deserted because the unfortunate huoas (farmers) have fied to the mountains to escape enforced enlistment in the ranks of Balmaceda's army. Don Jose Luis Vergara, ex-commander of Talea, was cruelly flogged in Santiago for the alleged crime of being at loggerheads with Don Carlos Maraga, commander of the Condef. The Dunishment was so severe that Senora El-Maraga, commander of the Conder. The punishment was so severe that Senora Elvira Izafa de Vergara, when the bloody clothing of her husband was brought to her house, went to the mint-building to show the garments to Balmaceda. Not finding him there she confronted Don Jose Mignel Valdez Carrera, whom she denounced as a coward and assassin."

nounced as a coward and assassin."

Charges of grossest cruelty were made against Balmaceda by Senor Javier Vial y Selor, special envoy of the constitutional government, to the government of Peru. His interview with the editor of El Nacional, of Lima, Peru, was published in that paper. Said he: "The dungeons of Santiago, Valparaiso, Talca, Concepcion and nearly all the cities are filled with most worthy and respectable citizens. In these jails the torture is daily applied to youths and old men to force them to avowals which would compromise their friends. The lash, the gallows, the fusillade and other most cruel expedients of the executioner are a daily spectacle in these sombre abodes. The distinguished Senoritas Emilia Carrera Pinto and Isabel Davila Larrain were thrown into a vile jail for the crime of being seen in the street reading a small were thrown into a vile jail for the crime of being seen in the street reading a small opposition journal. Great establishments, costing their proprietors millions of dollars, for example, those at the coal mines at Lebn of Senor Errazuriz have been razed to the ground by Balmaceda. Works of public necessity like the wharf of the Pschilemuz port, belonging to Senor Ortrizar, have been ruthlessly destroyed. But the destruction and incendiarism is nothing compared with the means employed to close up the banks and credit institutions, causing the ruin, not only of the rich and powerful, but of the middle class and the poorer people. A paper of Goplapo, Chili, announces that twenty young men have been flogged in Valparaiso by order of Balmaceda for having taken passage aboard an English steamer which was bound for the north.

A London dispatch received from San-

A London dispatch received from San-tiago, Chili, dated Saturday last, says that of Chili. He will assume the duties of his office on the 18th of next September.
The dispatch adds: "The election is regarded as a pledge that honor, energy and patriotism will mark the future conduct of the government. The government has 25,000 troops between here and Valparaiso and Concepcion. It can effect a junction between these troops in a single day, and can give battle to the rebels. Numbers of deserters are arriving here. They say that the rebels are enlisting men by force."

FRIENDLY CHINESE GOVERNMENT Doesn't Seem to Protect the Protestant Mis

sionaries Very Much. Boston, July 28 .- Much anxiety exists in Boston over the news from China regarding the massacre of missionaries in that country. At the Congregational House Secretary Allen said the missionaries of his denomination had not been molested. so far as was known, and Secretary Murdock, at the Baptist headquarters, said that the Baptists had been saved from the fury of the Celestials. At the Methodist headquarters it was learned that riots had occurred at Yang Chow, Nanking, Wusuch, Kin Kiang and at other places in the Yang-Tsi valley. At Nanking the Chinese attempted to demolish the Philander Smith Hospital and set fire to the girls' school building belong-ing to the Women's Foreign Missionary So-ciety. Rev. D. W. Nichols faced the mob alone and kept them at bay with his revolver until a mandarin arrived with soldiers. The doors, windows and walls of the chapel and dwelling-houses of the Weslyan mission at Wusuch were battered down. Rev. Mr. Argents and Gigren, an Englishman connected with the customs service, was killed.

As far as known at the Methodist headmarters in Boston, no New England missionary has been murdered by the Chinese. "As to the cause of these riots," said one of the gentlemen connected with the Book Concern, "there is, first of all, a secret society which has for its object the over-throw of the government, and whose purpose in fomenting rots is to embroil the government with foreign powers in the hope that war may ensue. There are large numbers of discharged soldiers and unemployed laborers who constitute a roaming and lawless body of men, always ready to enter into any scheme of destruction and plunder. The Chinese government, however, was never more friendly to missionaries than at the present time. These rioters are its enemies, whom it is anxious to punish. At the last accounts all our missionaries were safe, though recent cablegrams have led us to infer that they have gone to Shanghai for safety."

THE COLORED BANTAM WINS.

George Dixon Knocks Out the Australian, Willis, in Five Rapid Rounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 .- George Dixon, of Boston, and Abe Willis, of Australia, fought at the gymnasium of the California Athletic Club to-night, for a purse of \$5,000 and the bantam-weight championship of been discovered that three large truckfuls | the world. Willis was practically unknown of cartridges were packed at the repacking to many here, and the betting before the establishment of E. T. Anthony, in this fight was in Dixon's favor, ranging from \$10 to \$7 to \$10 to \$9. Great interest was taken in the fight here, and the club-room was filled. The men had trained faithfully and both were in perfect condition. Hiram Cook was referee. Dixon's seconds were Tim O'Rourke, Mitchell and Billy Akers. Willis was seconded by Martin Murphy and Billy Smith. The contestants appeared in the ring soon after 8:30 o'clock, and time was called at 8:43. In the first round the men sparred cautiously for fully a minute, Dixon showing the greater advantage in reach. Then Dixon led and caught Willis on the jaw,

sending him down. When he rose there was the liveliest kind of a rally, the men slugging each other at close quarters, Dixon plainly having the best of it. Willis hugged as much as possible. The second round was opened cautiously by both men. Dixon rushed, but accom plished nothing. A moment later he plant-

ed a swinging left on the Australian's jaw. Several sharp rallies and much clinching followed, when they kept up a seesaw on each other's jaw at the closest possible range. The round closed with cheers for During the third round both were very wary. Dixon landed his left on Willis's body and the right in his jaw. Neither

In the fourth round, after two minutes of sparring, Dixon rushed and landed on Willie's jaw and body several times, receiving two sharp raps in return. Both were very quiet, and saved themselves by The fifth round was opened like the others. Neither seemed disposed at first to rush and force matters. Towards the close there was a sharp rally near the ropes, in which it was give and take for a moment, though Dixon was plainly landing harder and oftener. Presently Dixon caught the

Australian on the jaw with his left and sent him down. Willis rose to his hands and knees and took his ten seconds on the floor. He aroused himself a little, and when Dixon rushed him he stood prepared to receive the attack. He was not able to do much, however, in the rally that followed, and Dixon's right soon came in contact with Willie's jaw, and the latter went down flat on his back. He fell heavily and lay like a log. When ten seconds had expered Willis's seconds had to lift him from the floor, and Dixon was declared the winner. The colored man seemed as strong as when the fight commenced. Drowned by a Coal Barge.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—A small raft on the Ohio river, on which Lucas Dougherty. Jerry O'Brien and Willie O'Brien, aged fifteen, nine and twelve years, respectively. were playing last evening, was swept un-der some coal barges by the strong current, and the two first named drowned. Willie O'Brien, who could swim, after nearly losing his life in the attempt to save his com-

The Chairman Reiterates His Determination to Resign, but There Is Considerable Doubt Whether or Not It Will Be Accepted.

Commerce of the Past Year the Greatest in the History of the Government,

Exceeding the Enormous Record of 1890 by the the Sum of \$82,191,803-Welsh Tin-Plate Laborers Will Probably Be Excluded.

WILL MEET IN WASHINGTON.

National Republican Executive Committee May Not Accept Quay's Resignation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 28.-Instead of meeting in Philadelphia, as was the original intention, the national Republican executive committee has determined to meet here, tomorrow morning, at the Arlington Hotel. Colonel Clarkson arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe, and Mr. Quay got here to-day from his home at Beaver. There will hardly be full attendance of the committee, though a good majority will be present. No cause is assigned for the sudden change from Philadelphia to Washington. Senator Quay sat in his library this afternoon when your correspondent called. When asked whether he had finally made up his mind to resign, or whether he would still only "probably" resign, as he has been saying all along, he

"I can't say any more than what I have said. I will probably resign. I want to resign, but to tell you the truth, I do not know if I can. The present executive committee of the national Republican committee is very differently constituted from what has been formerly the case. After the convention of 1888 the organization was radically changed. The members of the executive committee are not necessarily members of the national committee. Mr. Dudley, for instance. who is treasurer, is not a member of the national committee at all, Mr. John C. New being the member from Indiana. Another radical change is that the officers of the national committee are ex officio officers of the executive committee. Therefore, I am ex-officio chairman of the executive committee. You see the delicacy of my position. I am anxious to resign to-morrow my chairmanship of the executive committee, but I don't know if I can, because I am exofficio chairman instead of being chairman by separate elec-tion. That will be the question for the committee to decide. I don't know what we can do about it, and that is why I must insist on saying that I will probably resign. I will certainly resign if I can."

Colonel Clarkson was also seen by your correspondent this afternoon. He fully sgreed with Mr. Quay, so far as the ex officio situation was concerned, and he was equally in the dark with him as to what action the executive committee could take, but he went one step further. "I don't believe that we can accept his resignation," said Mr. Clarkson, "and I am not at all sure that we want to I am absolutely sure that I don't want it, because I have work enough and am abused

enough now without taking up the work and the abuse which Mr. Quay now carries with him. There will be practically no other business before the committee except discussing the financial situation and settling the date for calling the national convention next November." Mr. Clarkson reiterated that the next convention will be held in the middle of May. "That was settled," he said, "but the place has not absolutely been decided upon. San Francisco is making an effort for the convention, as are also New York and Minneapolis. Col. C. P. Scott, of Omaha, is here and will make a strong appeal for that city, but it seems eafe to say that the next convention will be held in

Chicago." IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Figures Showing the Comparative Condition of Both During the Past Year. WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The Bureau of Statistics of the the Treasury Department has to-day issued a summary statement and review of the foreign commerce and immigration of the United States during the also, a comparison of the imports and exports of the past nine months, during which the new tariff law has been in effect. as compared with the corresponding nine months of the preceding fiscal year. The statement says that the total value of the commerce of the past fiscal year was the greatest in the history of the government and exceeded the total value of the commerce of 1890 by the sum of \$82,191, 803. The commerce of 1890 was the largest for any year in the history of the government up to that time, exceeding the commerce of the prior year by the sum of \$159,606,063, Our total commerce during the past fiscal year amounted to \$1,729, 830,896. During the year there was an increase in imports of merchandise, in the order of magnitude, in the following articles: Coffee, tin-plates, hides and skins, fruits, chemicals and drugs, India rubber and gutta percha, sugar and molasses. There has been a decline in the value of imports of wool and the manufactures thereof, silk and the manufactures thereof, hemp and jute and the manufactures thereof, bread-

stuffs and animals. The total value of imports of merchandise during the last year was \$844,905,491. The total value of exports of merch andise during the same period was \$884,424,058 which shows an excess in favor of exports during the tiscal year of \$39,519,914. There was also an excess of exports of domestic merchandise over such exports of the prior year of \$26,941,737. The increase in these exports has been, in the following articles. stated in order of magnitude of increase: Raw cotton, provisions, refined sugar, cotton manufactures, copper and manufactures thereof, iron and steel and manufactures

The value of the leading articles of exports from the United States during the past year was as follows: Cotton, \$290,-708,898; breadstuffs, \$127,868,092; provisions, Since the new tariff law has been in op-

eration, from Oct. 6, 1890, to June 30, 1891 inclusive, the total value of the imports of merchandise was \$630,206,005, as compared with \$598,769,905, the value of such imports for the corresponding period of 1890, which shows an excess for the nine months of 1891 of \$31,436,100. The value of imports of mer-chandise admitted free of duty during the nine months ending June 30, 1891 was \$295,963,665, while the value of such imports for the corresponding period of 1890 was \$208,963,873, showing an increase in the imports of free merchandise during the past nine months of \$86,979,792. During the same period ending June 30, 1891, imports of merchandise paying duty were of the value of \$334,342,340 as compared with \$389, 786,032 for the corresponding period of 1890. so that it appears there has been a decrease during the last nine months of the fiscal

year of 1891 in the value of dutiable imports of \$55,543,692.
"It will be seen then," says the statement, "that during the nine months since the new tariff went into effect, of the total value of merchandise imported into this

during the corresponding period of 1890, 34.92 per cent. was admitted free. In fact, it appears that the value of merchandise imported free, during the last nine months of the past fiscal year, was greater by \$30,-000,000 than the value of such merchandise admitted during the whole of 1890, and nearly \$40,000,000 greater than during the prior fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.

"The exports of gold and silver during the last fiscal year were \$108,729,288, and the imports were \$36,212,334, an excess of exports of \$72,516,954. The exports of gold during the last fiscal year were \$86,363,622. The imports of gold were \$18,246,512, showing an excess of exports of gold of \$68,117,ing an excess of exports of gold of \$68,117,-110, the largest excess of exports of gold in

any year of our commerce."

There has been a large increase in the volume of immigration into the United States during the last fiscal year. The total number arriving was 555, 456, as against 451,219 during the fiscal year of 1890, showing
an increase during the last fiscal year of
104.277. This increase is largely from the
following countries: Italy, 23,354; AustriaHungary, 14,861; Germany, 21,122; Russia,
including Poland, 28,245.

SUPERINTENDENT OWEN IGNORED.

Treasury Department Will Publicly Reply on the Tin-Plate Labor Question To-Day.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 28.-The Treasury De partment has decided the much-disputed and much-talked-of case in which Superintendent of Immigration Owen undertook to reply, without consulting his superiors, to a telegram of Mr. Niedringhaus asking whether he could legally bring some tinplate-workers from Wales for his tin-plateworks at St. Louis. The answer which goes out from the Treasury Department to-morrow will totally ignore all that Mr. Owen has done. It will tell, in effect, that the Treasury Department never considers hypothetical cases; that it decides cases that only actually exist, and that when such a case as Mr. Niedringhaus pictures in his telegram of inquiry comes to pass, the department will render its decision. This means, reading between the lines, that when Mr. Neidringhaus lands his tinplate-workers at New York the Treasury will tell him what they propose to do about it, and it has been intimated, unworks at St. Louis. The answer which goes officially, of course, but on fairly good authority, that Mr. Neidringhaus will find that he cannot import tin-plate-workers from Wales to supply the places of his

MINOR MATTERS. Statistics Showing Number of Prisoners Indiana County Jails.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 28.-The Census Bureau issued to-day a bulletin on "Prisoners in County Jails." The tables show the total number of prisoners in county jails June 1, 1890, to have been 19,538. The number reported in 1880 was 12,691, an increase in ten years of 6,847, or at the rate of 53.95 per cent. The increase in the total population was \$4.86 per cent. In 1880 the ratio of prisoners in county jails to the population was 253 in each million; in 1890 it was 312. The increase, therefore, has been tifty to the million. ion. Indiana has 464 prisoners in ber county jails; of these 411 are white and only fifty-three colored.

The rollowing counties in Indiana are re ported as having no prisoners in their jails on June 1, 1890: Adams, Benton, Brown, Daviess, Greene, Hancock, Jay, Martin, Ohio, Orange, Ripley, Scott, Steuben, Switzerland, Union, White, Morgan and

Morgan's Policy Indorsed. WASHINGTON, July 28. - Commissioner Morgan, of the Indian Bureau, is constantly receiving communications from all classes of people, irrespective of politics or religion, congratulating him upon his refusal to have any further business relations with the Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions, which was, by an order of the Commissioner, severed last week. These communications are from religious dignitaries, as well as prominent people of both parties, urging him to maintain the position he has taken on the question. The Commissioner is highly gratified in consequence, and is more than ever of the opinion that the order was just and will have beneficial effects. The Commissioner said to-day that he had received no information in regard

to the conference between the President and Cardinal Gibbons, but he was sure that the President and the people approved Hooslers Granted Patents.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 28.-Patents have been awarded in Indiana as follows: Milton Abrams and F. L. McGahan, of Indianapolis, sediment trap for boilers; William Bader, of Indianapolis, fireman's smoke protector; Clifford J. Brown, of Lagrange, corn-planter; Chas. M. Collins, of South Bend. power hammer; Wallace H. Dodge, of Mishawaka, pulley; James L. Fugate, of Indianapolis, meat tenderer; Elijah Hays, of Warsaw, horse detacher; William B. Hosford, of Mishawaka, friction clutch; David Lostutter, assignor of one-half to J. W. Burger, of North's Landing, device for operating baling presses; Frederick L. McGahan, of Indianapolis, locomotive feed-water heater; William K. Miller, of South Bend, nozzle for street sprinkler; Joseph V. Reed and E. Frazer, of Jeffersonville, seal lock; Charles J. W. Shearer, Milton Abrams and F. L. McGahan, of Indianof Cartersburg, steam pipe coupling; Abe L. Teetor, of Indianapolis, ball-bearing; Ulysses S. G. and L. D. Warner, of South Bend, dumping

wagon; South Bend Medicine Company, of South Bend and Chicago, cosmetic. The Western Union Telegraph Rates. WASHINGTON, July 28 .- Second Controller Gilkson has approved bills of the Western Union Telegraph Company, amounting to \$166,000, for the service of the United States Signal Bureau, at the rates estabished by the Postmaster-general. The company has notified the Secretary of the Treasury that it will accept payment at the rates named under protest until the question of the legality of the present rates can be judicially determined.

Consul Sims Dead at Panama. WASHINGTON, July 28 .- A private cable dispatch received here from Colon, on the Isthmus of Panama, announces the death of William E. Sims, of Virginia, United States consul at that port. He was a leading Republican politician of that State, and figured as the central target in the Danville riot in 1883.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 28.-As indicated in these dispatches of July 23, Gen. Daniel Macauley, of Indianapolis, was to-day appointed appointment clerk of the Treasury Department. Mr. Fred Strikers, of Kansas City, has been made chief clerk.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made an award of \$952 in favor of Frank Farrell, George W. Lee and M. J. Conroy as informers in a San Francisco opium-smuggling case, the amount being 50 per cent. of the net proceeds resulting from the forfeit-The Controller of the Currency to-day authorized the National Bank of the Republic, of Chicago, to begin business with

a capital of \$1,000,000. The President has recognized Emilio Puyo as consul-general of Chili at San Francisco. The Treasury surplus to-day aggregates \$54,361,629, of which amount \$24,069,767 is in depository banks and \$19,371,032 in sub-Alleged Custom-House Frauds. NEW YORK, July 28,-The Silk Associa-

tion of America, through its secretary. Briton Richardson, to-day sent to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington a letter intended to disclose a deplorable condition in the customs-house inspections of silk importation. This letter is supplemented by statistics which have been obtained from Yokohama and elsewhere, setting forth how and why the existing tariffs of 50 and 60 per cent. on imported silk fabrics has failed entirely to protect the domestic manufacturer. The Silk Association of America is composed of domestic manufacturers, who bring raw silk into this country, duty free, from Japan, China and France. According to Mr. Richardson the lomestic manufacturer of silk articles has been hampered by custom-house frauds. The making of silk handkerchiefs, the most popular commodity in silk, he says, has country, 46.96 per cent. came in free, while | been wholly stopped, chiefly by this cause, | which over one hundred others were more

DINED WITH THE AMERICANS

World's Fair Foreign Delegates Give a Swell Luncheon at the Savoy Hotel.

Post-Prandial Announcements Indicated that England Would Do Her Part Toward Sending a Magnificent British Exhibit.

Letter from Gladstone Saying Commercial Intercourse Will Be Advanced.

Seven Additional Victims from the St. Mande Wreck-Talk of Welsh Tin-Plate-Works Being Moved to the United States.

ENGLAND PLEDGED TO THE FAIR. United State World's Fair Commissioners Give a London Reception.

LONDON, July 28 .- The foreign committee of the Columbian fair commission ended its stay in England to-day in a blaze of glory, with a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, where the Americans entertained the British commissioners and others previous to departing for the continent. The banquet was attended by a company of distinguished guests, the like of which is seldom collected beneath one roof. The whole of Savoy Hotel was devoted to the use of the Americans and their friends, and from the summit of the building waved an enormous American flag. The reception and dinning-rooms were festooned with the British and American colors, and were otherwise decorated with flowers and plants. Over eighty guests were assembled at the luncheon, including among the number United States Minister Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Viscount Cross, Sir Richard Webster, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Calvin S. Brice, Sir John Pender, Str Charles Tupper, Mr. Robert S. McCormick and Sir

Henry Wood. Also present were Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Mr. James Dredge and all the members of the royal commission, as well as the United States consul-general, John C. New, Major Post, United States Commander Emery, the naval attache at London, and all military attaches, the other attaches of the United States legation and a number of titled celebrities. The dining-room was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers, plants

and flags. Ex-Congressman Butterworth presided. Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-general, sat on his right and Mr. Lincoln and Viscount Cross rere seated on the left. The first toast, "The President of the United States and the Queen," was drunk with great enthusiasm. Mr. Butter-worth, Mr. Ferd W. Peck and Maj. Moses P. Handy made speeches which were most diplomatically worded, and which were well received. In substance they neatly returned thanks for the hospitality accorded them and clearly explained the objects and intention of the Columbian fair. Mr. Lincoln, in a happy speech, which was heartily applauded, related in detail the cordial manner in which Lord Salisbury had received the American committee when the latter called upon the Premier at the Foreign Office and explained to him the progress being made towards laying the foundations for the fair and the hopes expressed as to seeing an exhibit worthy of Great Britain in Chicago in 1863. The United States minister also said that one of the stumbling blocks which had up to quite recently been in the way of foreign exhibitors had been removed when he was authorized to announce that any provision in the United States alien act which could be construed to operate against exhibitors in the United States would be removed. Foreign exhibitors, he added, were assured that the United States would use every endeavor to facilitate foreign exhibitors in being represented at the fair. Mr. Lincoln concluded with the remark: "Chicago has never yet failed in a public undertaking, and never will."

ENGLAND WITH THE UNITED STATES. The most significant speech made during the banquet was that of Viscount Cross, Secretary of State for India. As Viscount Cross is a Cabinet officer, and as he is honored with the friendship of the Queen, his utterance, upon this occasion, is said beyond doubt to have been authorized by the government. The Viscount said that he wished to assure America, in the strongest terms, that England was heartily and entirely with the United States in this mat-ter, and that she would do everything possible to insure the best representation at the fair, not only of England, but of India promised the American committee the heartiest co-operation of the government. The Viscount's speech was enthusiastically applauded by all present. Sir Philip Cunlifie Owen, "Father of Exhibitions." said that he was convinced that the Chicago exhibition would excel any other previous exhibition and therefore the Society of Arts had resolved to do its

in an admirable speech also promised that England would assist to the utmost in making the fair a success in every sense of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew was expected to be present at the banquet, but at the last moment he was summoned to meet Mr. Vanderbilt at Vienna and wrote to the committee expressing his regret at not being able to be present. Mr. Depew said that he regretted his enforced absence all the more as he wished to say something for the fair, "if the usual American habit of

utmost to see that Great Britain was prop-

erly represented at the coming display

Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-general,

speech-making prevailed." Mr. Depew's letter concluded with the words: "I wish you every success." The Rt. Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone sent an autograph letter to ex-Congressman Butterworth, in which the old statesman said: "I cannot doubt that the Chicago exhibition would tend materially to advance the commercial intercourse between nations, and with these those sentiments of friendship which are its usual result. I shall not, I hope, transgress the limits of courtesy in expressing the hope that those, at least, who come after me may live to see the industrial glory of America freed from every fetter, and her unparalleled natural re-

sources turned to the best account." As the company was dispersing Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen said: "The associated people of America cannot overestimate the importance of the presence and speech of Viscount Cross upon this occasion. It means that the Queen and the government will throw the full weight of their iufluence in favor of the fair." The foreign committee of the Columbian fair starts for Paris to-morrow morning. On Thursday the committee will dine at the United States legation, and during the stay in the French capital the members will be received by the Chamber of Com-merce, and will be banqueted in the Eiffel tower by the Franco-American society, and will attend a reception given in their honor by the directors of the Society of Arts and

DEATH OF SEVEN MORE VICTIMS. Funeral of the Killed in the St. Mande Disas-

ter to Be Held To-Day. PARIS, July 28 .- The terrible excursiontrain collision at St. Mande, near this city. is the feature of popular interest here today, dwarfing even the courtesies being extended to the French fleet at Cronstadt and eclipsing the nightmare to Frenchmen generally known as the Dreibund. The papers of this city and provinces are filled with harrowing details of the disaster by which over fifty people lost their lives and by